

Loary
09/26/18

=> e adjainer species/cn 5

E1	1	ADJ 8/CN
E2	1	ADJOEN/CN
E3	0	--> ADJOINER SPECIES/CN
E4	1	ADJU-PHOS/CN
E5	1	ADJUPRIME IMMUNE MODULATOR/CN

=> fil medl,caplus,biosis,embase,wpids,jicst

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=> s adjainer species

L1	0	FILE MEDLINE
L2	0	FILE CAPLUS
L3	1	FILE BIOSIS
L4	0	FILE EMBASE
L5	1	FILE WPIDS
L6	0	FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L7 2 ADJOINER SPECIES

=> s target species

L8	132	FILE MEDLINE
L9	343	FILE CAPLUS
L10	678	FILE BIOSIS
L11	132	FILE EMBASE
L12	72	FILE WPIDS
L13	42	FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L14 1399 TARGET SPECIES

=> s test species

L15	147	FILE MEDLINE
L16	612	FILE CAPLUS

L17 578 FILE BIOSIS
L18 286 FILE EMBASE
L19 14 FILE WPIDS
L20 23 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L21 1660 TEST SPECIES

=> dup rem 17

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L22 1 DUP REM L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d cbib abs

APP

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
1999:76025 Document No.: PREV199900076025. Deleteriously affecting members of a target species by exposure to a component of symbiont or food source of an **adjoiner species** that is symbiotic with the target species. Sorensen, J. O.. Cayman Kai, Cayman Islands. ASSIGNEE: UNIVERSAL VENTURES. Patent Info.: US 5843698 Dec. 1, 1998. Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec. 1, 1998) Vol. 1217, No. 1, pp. 478. ISSN: 0098-1133. Language: English.

=> s 114 and (hiv or cancer or (escherichia or e) (w)coli or borrelia or burgdoferi or typhoid)

L23 5 FILE MEDLINE
L24 7 FILE CAPLUS
L25 4 FILE BIOSIS
L26 4 FILE EMBASE
L27 5 FILE WPIDS
L28 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L29 25 L14 AND (HIV OR CANCER OR (ESCHERICHIA OR E) (W)COLI OR BORRELIA OR BURGDOFERI OR TYPHOID)

=> dup rem 1229

L229 IS NOT VALID HERE

The L-number entered has not been defined in this session, or it has been deleted. To see the L-numbers currently defined in this session, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> dup rem 129

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L29
L30 18 DUP REM L29 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-18 cbib abs; s 121 and ((plasmodium or p) (w) (vivax or falcipar? or malaria? or oval?) or treponema pallid? or deratophyte or helicobacter or ascar? lumbricoide?)

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 18 MEDLINE
2000015399 Document Number: 20015399. DNA vaccines: a review. Lewis P J; Babiuk L A. (Veterinary Infectious Disease Organization, University of

Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Canada.) ADVANCES IN VIRUS RESEARCH, (1999) 54 129-88. Ref: 180. Journal code: 2PW. ISSN: 0065-3527. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB Therapeutic and prophylactic DNA vaccine clinical trials for a variety of pathogens and **cancers** are underway (Chattergoon et al., 1997; Taubes, 1997). The speed with which initiation of these trials occurred

is no less than astounding; clinical trials for a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) gp160 DNA-based vaccine were underway within 36 months of the first description of "genetic immunization" (Tang et al., 1992) and within 24 months of publication of the first article describing intramuscular delivery of a DNA vaccine (Ulmer et al., 1993). Despite the relative fervor with which clinical trials have progressed, it can be safely stated that DNA-based vaccines will not be an immunological

"silver bullet." In this regard, it was satisfying to see a publication entitled "DNA Vaccines--A Modern Gimmick or a Boon to Vaccinology?" (Manickan et al., 1997b). There is no doubt that this technology is well beyond the phenomenology phase of study. Research niches and models have been established and will allow the truly difficult questions of mechanism and application to **target species** to be studied. These two aspects of future studies are intricately interwoven and will ultimately determine the necessity for mechanistic understanding and the evolution

of **target species** studies. The basic science of DNA vaccines has yet to be clearly defined and will ultimately determine the success or failure of this technology to find a place in the immunological

arsenal against disease. In a commentary on a published study describing DNA vaccine-mediated protection against heterologous challenge with HIV-1 in chimpanzees, Ronald Kennedy (1997) states, "As someone who has been in the trenches of AIDS vaccine research for over a decade and who, together with collaborators, has attempted a number of different vaccine approaches that have not panned out, I have a relatively pessimistic view of new AIDS vaccine approaches." Kennedy then goes on to summarize a DNA-based multigene vaccine approach and the subsequent development of neutralizing titers and potent CTL activity in immunized chimpanzees (Boyer et al., 1997). Dr. Kennedy closes his commentary by stating. "The most exciting aspect of this report is the experimental challenge studies.... Viraemia was extremely transient and present at low levels during a single time point. These animals remained seronegative

for one year after challenge" and "Overall, these observations engender some excitement". (Kennedy, 1997). Although this may seem a less than rousing cheer for DNA vaccine technology, it is a refreshingly hopeful outlook for a pathogen to which experience has taught humility. It has also been suggested that DNA vaccine technology may find its true worth

as a novel alternative option for the development of vaccines against diseases that conventional vaccines have been unsuccessful in controlling (Manickan et al., 1997b). This is a difficult task for any vaccine, let alone a novel technology. DNA-based vaccine technology represents a powerful and novel entry into the field of immunological control of disease. The spinoff research has also been dramatic, and includes the rediscovery of potent bacterially derived immunomodulatory DNA sequences (Gilkeson et al., 1989), as well as availability of a methodology that allows extremely rapid assessment and dissection of both antigens and immunity. The benefits of potent Th1-type immune responses to DNA vaccines

must not be overlooked, particularly in the light of suggestions that Western culture immunization practices may be responsible for the rapid

increases in adult allergic and possibly autoimmune disorders (Rook and Stanford, 1998). The full utility of this technology has not yet been realized, and yet its broad potential is clearly evident. Future investigations of this technology must not be hindered by impatience, misunderstanding, and lack of funding or failure of an informed collective and collaborative effort.

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

1998:344578 Document No. 129:25385 Chemiluminescent detection methods using dual enzyme-labeled binding partners. Akhavan-Tafti, Hashem; Sugioka, Katsuaki; Sugioka, Yumiko; Reddy, Lekkala V. (Lumigen, Inc., USA). PCT Int. Appl. WO 9821586 A1 19980522, 65 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1997-US19612 19971107. PRIORITY: US 1996-749595 19961115.

AB Methods of detecting analytes or **target species** using two enzyme-labeled specific binding partners where the two enzymes function in concert to produce a detectable chemiluminescent signal are disclosed. The methods use a specific binding partner labeled with a hydrolytic enzyme to produce a phenolic enhancer in close proximity to a peroxidase-labeled second specific binding partner. The method is useful to detect and quantitate with improved specificity various biol. mols. including antigens and antibodies by the technique of immunoassay, proteins by Western blotting, DNA by Southern blotting, RNA by Northern blotting. The method may also be used to detect DNA mutations and juxtaposed gene segments in chromosomal translocations and particularly

to unambiguously identify heterozygous genotypes in a single test. Cystic fibrosis .DELTA.F508 mutation was detected by Southern transfer and hybridization using biotin-labeled oligonucleotide complementary to the normal allele and digoxigenin-labeled oligonucleotide complementary to

the mutant allele, anti-digoxigenin antibody conjugated with alk. phosphatase,

and avidin-horseradish peroxidase. Detection reagent contained protected horseradish peroxidase enhancer 2-naphthyl phosphate, chemiluminescent peroxidase substrate 2,3,6-trifluorophenyl

10-methylacridan-9-carboxylate, and urea peroxide, etc. A strong chemiluminescent signal was emitted in the heterozygous genotype while the wild type and .DELTA.F508/.DELTA.F508 genotypes were neg.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1999-094395 [08] WPIDS

AB US 5843698 A UPAB: 19990224

Identifying components of members of test species (TeS) that deleteriously

affect members of a **target species** (TaS), comprises:

(a) separating at least one member of a TeS into a plurality of components; (b) exposing at least some of the separated components, separately, to members of the TaS (where the TaS is a symbiont of an adjoiner species (AdS)); and (c) examining the exposures to determine,

for the identification, whether members of the TaS have been deleteriously affected by the exposures. Steps (a), (b) and (c) are executed methodically and systematically with a large number of TeS that are symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS. Also new are: (1) identifying components of members of test species (TeS) that

deleteriously affect members of a **target species** (TaS) as above

where step (a) is executed with such a large number of TeS that are symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS that the ratio of (i) execution of step (a) when the TeS are symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS to (ii) execution of step (a) when the TeS are not symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS is significantly higher than this ratio of execution according to the prior art; (2) identifying components of members of TeS that deleteriously affect members of TaS, as above where steps (b) and (c) are executed with such a large number of TeS that are symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS that the ratio of (i) execution of steps (a) and (b) when the TeS are symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS to (ii) execution of steps (b) and (c) when the TeS are not symbionts (or traditional food sources) of the AdS is significantly higher than this ratio of execution according to the prior art; (3) identifying components of members of a TeS that deleteriously affect members of a TaS, comprising: (a) identifying the as a symbiont (or a co-evolutionary food source) of a given AdS when the TeS has not been known to be a symbiont (or food source) of the AdS; (b) separating at least one member of a TeS into a plurality of components; (c) exposing at least some of the separated components, separately, to members of the TaS (where the TaS is a symbiont of an AdS); and (d) examining the exposures to determine, for the identification, whether members of the TaS have been deleteriously affected by the exposures; (4) use of (i) a component of a member of a TeS which has been identified by one of the above processes as deleteriously affecting members of a TaS and/or (ii) an equivalent of the identified component, comprising exposing the component (and/or the equivalent) to members of the TaS that are residing in or on a member of the AdS; (5) manufacturing a product which includes (i) a TeS component identified by one of the 4 above processes and/or (ii) an equivalent of this component, comprising providing the component in bulk quantities; (6) testing a product manufactured as described in (5), comprising: (a) exposing the product to the AdS or a member of a trial species; and (b) determining the extent of any deleterious effect on the AdS or the trial species; (7) testing a product manufactured as described in (5), comprising: (a) exposing the product to the TaS; and (b) determining the extent of any deleterious effect on the TaS.

USE - The processes may be used for identifying, manufacturing and testing materials which are deleterious to a TaS e.g. a parasite. A typical TaS is the HIV virus. The AdS is e.g. human, chimpanzee or pig.

ADVANTAGE - The methods are specifically designed to examine the symbiotic relationship and food source relationship between the TeS and the AdS.

Dwg.0/6

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 18 MEDLINE

DUPLICATE 1

1998452656 Document Number: 98452656. Differentiation of Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae strains by sequence analysis of 16S rDNA and ribosomal intergenic regions, and development of a species specific oligonucleotide for in situ detection. Fussing V; Paster B J; Dewhirst F E; Poulsen L K. (Department of Microbiology, Danish Veterinary Laboratory, Copenhagen, Denmark.. vfu@ssi.dk) . SYSTEMATIC AND APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY, (1998 Aug)

21

(3) 408-18. Journal code: C5J. ISSN: 0723-2020. Pub. country: GERMANY:

Germany, Federal Republic of. Language: English.

AB The aims of this study were to characterize and determine intraspecies
and interspecies relatedness of *Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae* to
of *Actinobacillus lignieresii* and *Actinobacillus suis* by sequence analysis
the ribosomal operon and to find a species-specific area for in situ
detection of *A. pleuropneumoniae*. Amplification and sequence analysis of
the 16S-23S rDNA ribosomal intergenic sequence (RIS) from the three
species showed the existence of two RIS's, differing by about 100 bp.

Both sequences contained a region resembling the ribonuclease III cleavage
site found in *Escherichia coli*. The smaller RIS contained a
Glu-tRNA gene, and the larger one contained genes encoding Ile-tRNA and
Ala-tRNA. These tRNA's showed a high sequence homology to the respective
tRNA genes found in *E. coli*. Sequence analysis of the
RIS's showed a high degree of genetic similarity of 24 strains of *A.*
pleuropneumoniae. The larger RIS's were different between the 3 species
tested. The sequence of the 16S ribosomal gene was determined for 8
serotypes of *A. pleuropneumoniae*. These sequences showed only minor base
differences, indicating a close genetic relatedness of these serotypes
within the species. An oligonucleotide DNA probe designed from the 16S
rRNA gene sequence of *A. pleuropneumoniae* was specific for all strains of
the **target species** and did not cross react with *A.*
lignieresii, the closest known relative of *A. pleuropneumoniae*. This
species-specific DNA probe labeled with fluorescein was used for in situ
hybridization experiments to detect *A. pleuropneumoniae* in biopsies of
diseased porcine lungs.

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

1998:667651 Document No. 130:79906 Protection against feline
immunodeficiency virus infection by DNA vaccination. Jarrett, Oswald;
Hosie, Margaret J.; Flynn, J. Norman; Rigby, Mark A.; Willett, Brian J.;
Neil, James C. (Department of Veterinary Pathology, University of

Glasgow,
Glasgow, UK). *Retroviruses Hum. AIDS Relat. Anim. Dis., Colloq. Cent*
Gardes, 11th, Meeting Date 1997, 267-269. Editor(s): Girard, Marc;

Dodet,
Betty. Elsevier: Paris, Fr. (English) 1998. CODEN: 66UXAF.

AB A review with 11 refs. The remarkable similarities between feline
immunodeficiency virus (FIV) and **HIV** in the pathogenesis and
immunol. of infection in each of their **target species**
provides an opportunity to examine potential strategies for **HIV**
vaccination in the cat model. Here, the authors discuss how this system
has been helpful in identifying the viral and host determinants of
protective vaccinal immunity but how its practical usefulness may be
restricted because protection has not been conclusively demonstrated
against heterologous FIV strains. In addn., an analogous vaccine for
HIV derived from the infectious virus might be inappropriate due
to concerns of safety. Also described are the results of expts. designed
to overcome these problems in which immunization with FIV DNA was found
to protect a no. of cats from infection. Finally, ways are indicated in
which this approach may assist the dissection of the immunogens that are
necessary for vaccinal immunity and definition of the nature of the
effectors of protective immunity.

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

1997:594836 Document No. 127:187870 Control of microorganism growth.
Stephens, Peter Jeremy (Oxoid Ltd., UK; Stephens, Peter Jeremy). *PCT*
Int.

Appl. WO 9732034 A1 19970904, 22 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM; RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG. (English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1997-GB409 19970217. PRIORITY: EP 1996-301368 19960228.

AB An improved sample enrichment procedure which increases the chances of detecting pathogenic organisms, such as Salmonella, involves the addn. of a cell-cycle inhibitor, esp. a protein Kinase C inhibitor such as sphingosine, to the culture medium in an amt. that prolongs the lag phase of microorganism growth for a time (several hours) sufficient to permit repair of target organism cells that may have been injured by previous stressful conditions. The repaired cells can thereafter compete effectively with dominant non-**target species** that may also be present in the sample.

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 18 MEDLINE

DUPLICATE 2

96311198 Document Number: 96311198. Pharmacokinetics of pyropheophorbide-a-hexyl ether in the dog. Payne J T; McCaw D L; Casteel S W; Frazier D; Rogers K; Tompson R V. (Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Missouri-Columbia 65211, USA.) LASERS IN SURGERY AND MEDICINE, (1996) 18 (4) 406-9. Journal code: LIX. ISSN: 0196-8092. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES. Pyropheophorbide-a-hexyl ether (HPPH) is a new compound being investigated for use as a photosensitizer for photodynamic therapy; however, the pharmacokinetics are not known for any of the **target species** likely to be treated with this drug. The objective of this study was to determine the pharmacokinetic parameters

of this drug prior to institution of a clinical trial in canine patients with

various **cancers**. STUDY DESIGN, MATERIALS AND METHODS. HPPH (0.3mg/kg i.v.) was administered to 12 dogs and blood samples were drawn at intervals for 24 hours and plasma HPPH concentrations were determined. Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated for each dog. RESULTS. No evidence of toxicity was noted in any dog. The mean half-life was calculated to be 26.98 +/- 2.35 hrs. The mean clearance was 5.061 +/- 0.214 ml/hr/kg. The mean volume of distribution of the central

compartment was 0.069 +/- 0.003 L/kg, and the mean steady state volume of distribution

was 4.47 +/- 0.25 L/kg. CONCLUSION. The conclusion is that 0.3 mg/kg HPPH injected intravenously resulted in measurable plasma levels for 24 hrs, and resulted in no detectable adverse reactions.

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1995-283790 [37] WPIDS

AB WO 9521271 A UPAB: 19950921

A method for determining the identity of a nucleotide (NT) at a preselected single NT long site (PS) in a target nucleic acid mol. is new,

comprising: (i) immobilising a first oligo-NT (ON1) which is either a primer or a linker ON, to a solid support. The ON1 has a NT sequence complementary to that of the target mol., and can hybridise to the target at a first region, such that a terminus of the hybridised ON1 is immediately adjacent to the PS; (ii) incubating ON1 with the target mol. and also with an ON2. The ON2 is a primer or linker having a sequence complementary to a second region of the target. First and second regions

are separated by the PS, which is the space of a single NT, the space being opposite to the PS; (iii) further incubating the hybridised prod. with a polymerase, a ligase and a nucleoside triphosphate (NTP) mixt., contg. at least 1 NTP. The incubation permits template-dependent, polymerase-mediated incorporation of an NTP onto a 3'-terminus of either the first or second hybridised ONs, such that the space is filled between them; (iv) allowing the ligase to ligate together any pair of abutting first and second hybridising ONs; (v) further incubating the immobilised ON1 to separate any non-covalently bonded target or ON2; and (vi) determining the NT of the PS.

USE - The method is used to analyse genetic identity, ancestry or genetic traits (e.g. brittle bones). Genetic maps of **target species** (pref. a horse, sheep, bovine, canine, feline, human, virus, bacterium, yeast, fungus or plant) may be constructed using this method, and microorganisms can be easily genotyped (e.g. HIV-1 and -2).

ADVANTAGE - The method (designated "'ligase/polymerase-mediated genetic bit analysis (RTM)'") provides higher specificity and more accurate results than previous methods.

Dwg.0/4

ABEQ US 5679524 A UPAB: 19971209

A method for determining the identity of nucleotide present at a preselected single nucleotide long site in a single-stranded target nucleic acid molecule, said method employing a set of oligonucleotides consisting of two oligonucleotides hybridizable to said target, and comprising the steps:

A) immobilizing a first oligonucleotide of said set of oligonucleotides, said first oligonucleotide being a primer oligonucleotide or a linker oligonucleotide, to a solid support; said first oligonucleotide having a nucleotide sequence complementary to, that of a first region of said target molecule, and being capable of hybridizing to said first region of said target molecule such that a terminus of said hybridized first oligonucleotide is immediately adjacent to said preselected site;

B) incubating said immobilized first oligonucleotide in the presence of said target molecule, and in the further presence of a labelled or unlabelled second oligonucleotide of said set of oligonucleotides, said second oligonucleotide being a primer oligonucleotide when said first oligonucleotide is a linker oligonucleotide or a linker oligonucleotide when said first oligonucleotide is a primer oligonucleotide; said second oligonucleotide having a sequence complementary to that of a second

region

of said target molecule, and being capable of hybridizing to said second region of said target molecule, wherein said first and second regions are separated from one another by said preselected site; said incubation

being

under conditions sufficient to permit said first and second oligonucleotides to hybridize to said target molecule to thereby form a hybridized product in which said first and second oligonucleotides are separated from one another by a space of a single nucleotide, said space being opposite to said preselected site;

C) further incubating said hybridized product, in the presence of a polymerase, a ligase, and a nucleoside triphosphate mixture containing a nucleoside triphosphate species that is complementary to the nucleotide

of

said preselected site and is detectably labelled if said second oligonucleotide is unlabelled, said mixture composed of one deoxynucleoside triphosphate species and three di-deoxynucleoside triphosphate species, such that regardless of the identity of the nucleotide of said preselected site, a template-dependent, polymerase-mediated extension reaction will occur, causing a nucleoside

triphosphate species of said nucleoside triphosphate mixture, complementary to that of the nucleotide of the preselected site, to become incorporated onto the 3 terminus of whichever of said first or said second oligonucleotide is the primer oligonucleotide; said incubation being under conditions sufficient to permit said template-dependent, polymerase mediated, incorporation to occur, and to thereby fill the space between said hybridized oligonucleotides and cause said oligonucleotides to abut;

D) permitting said ligase to ligate together abutting first and second hybridized oligonucleotides;

E) further incubating said immobilized first oligonucleotide under conditions sufficient to separate any non-covalently bonded target or second oligonucleotide therefrom; and

F) determining whether said immobilized first oligonucleotide of step E has become labelled, wherein the presence of an immobilized labelled oligonucleotide indicates that the identity of said nucleotide of said preselected site is complementary to the deoxynucleoside triphosphate of said deoxynucleoside triphosphate mixture.

Dwg.0/4

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

1995:435492 Document No.: PREV199598449792. Trapping interactions of crabs and

American lobster in laboratory tanks. Miller, R. J. (1); Addison, J. T.. (1) Dep. Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax Fisheries Res. Lab., P.O. Box 550, Halifax, NS B3J 2S7 Canada. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, (1995) Vol. 52, No. 2, pp. 315-324. ISSN: 0706-652X. Language: English. Summary Language: English; French.

AB The relationship between trap catches of decapods and their abundance is not well established. Because it is difficult to manipulate density in the

field, laboratory tanks were used to examine 10 hypotheses about the intra- and interspecific interactions of rock crab (**Cancer irroratus**), green crab (*Carcinus maenas*), and American lobster (*Homarus americanus*). The proportion of rock crabs captured did not differ among high, medium, and low densities, but the proportion captured was reduced at high densities for both green crabs and lobsters. Additional experiments demonstrated that large green and rock crabs in the tanks reduced the catch of small green and rock crabs and that the presence of lobsters reduced the catch of both crab species considerably. However, small rock crabs did not reduce the catch of large rock crabs, and

neither

green nor rock crabs reduced the catch of each other. Reductions in the catch of a **target species** caused by interactions in the field can perhaps be lessened by removing the catch from the trap at intervals of less than 24 h. Then the catches would be summed over 24 h for an index of abundance.

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 18 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS

1996:19381 Document No.: PREV199698591516. Environmental impact of intertidal juvenile dungeness crab habitat enhancement: Effects on bivalves and crab foraging rate. Iribarne, Oscar (1); Armstrong, David; Fernandez, Miriam. (1) Dep. Biol., Univ. Nacional de Mar del Plata, Funes 3250, 7600 Mar del Plata Argentina. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, (1995) Vol. 192, No. 2, pp. 173-194. ISSN: 0022-0981. Language: English.

AB An intertidal oyster shell habitat has been created and used to mitigate the subtidal dredging impact on Dungeness crab (**Cancer magister**)

Dana) population resulting from widening and deepening of the Grays Harbor navigation channel (47 degree N, 124 degree W, USA). This paper addresses the effect of this artificial habitat on soft bottom species. focusing in particular on: (1) growth rate of the suspension feeder bivalve *Mya arenaria* L.; (2) both settlement and survival of the bivalve *Macoma balthica* (Linne); and (3) the effects of habitat heterogeneity, clam density, and crab density on the foraging rate of juvenile Dungeness crabs preying on *Macoma balthica*. Epibenthic shells did not affect the growth rate of *Mya arenaria* transplanted into oyster shell habitat. Recruitment of the bivalve *Macoma balthica* was not affected by shell either, but mortality rate was higher in areas covered by shell when compared with open mud. Laboratory experiments showed a positive density-dependent (Type III) functional response, indicating that *Macoma balthica* finds refuge at low clam density. At increased crab density in shell habitats interaction among juvenile crabs affects consumption rate of clams. Tethering experiments showed that juvenile crab mortality was higher in open mud. intermediate at the border of the shell plots, and lower in the center. This pattern of crab mortality suggests that juvenile Dungeness crabs only affect local clam populations in shell covered areas. These results indicate that although the artificial shell habitat successfully enhances settlement and survival of juvenile Dungeness crabs. it affects the ecology of some non-target species, in part through intensified predator-prey dynamics due to the increased local densities of young-of-the-year crabs.

L30 ANSWER 11 OF 18 MEDLINE

DUPLICATE 3

94222559 Document Number: 94222559. Diversity of cultivable and uncultivable

oral spirochetes from a patient with severe destructive periodontitis. Choi B K; Paster B J; Dewhirst F E; Gobel U B. (Institut fur Medizinische Mikrobiologie und Hygiene, Klinikum der Albert-Ludwigs-Universitat Freiburg, Germany.) INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, (1994 May) 62 (5) 1889-95. Journal code: GO7. ISSN: 0019-9567. Pub. country: United States.

Language:

English.

AB To determine the genetic diversity of cultivable and uncultivable spirochetes in the gingival crevice of a patient with severe periodontitis, partial 16S rRNA genes were cloned from PCR-amplified products of DNA and RNA extracted from a subgingival plaque sample. Approximately 500 bp were amplified in PCRs by using universally

conserved

primers with polylinker tails. Purified PCR products were cloned into *Escherichia coli* by using the plasmid vector pUC19. The resultant clone library was screened by colony hybridization with a radiolabeled, treponeme-specific oligonucleotide probe. The 16S rRNA inserts of 81 spirochetal clones were then sequenced by standard procedures. Sequences were compared with 16S rRNA sequences of 35 spirochetes, including the four known cultivable oral treponeme species. The analysis revealed an unexpected diversity of oral treponemes from a single patient. When 98% or greater sequence similarity was used as the definition of a species-level cluster, the clone sequences were found to represent 23 species. When 92% similarity was used as the definition, the clones fell into eight major groups, only two of which contained named species, *Treponema vincentii* and *Treponema denticola*, while *Treponema pectinovorum* and *Treponema socranskii* were not represented in any

cluster.

Seven of the 81 spirochetal clones were found to contain chimeric 16S
rRNA sequences. In situ fluorescence hybridization with a fluorescein
isothiocyanate-labeled oligonucleotide probe specific for one of the new
species representing cluster 19 was used to identify cells of the
target species directly in clinical samples.

L30 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
1993:577146 Document No. 119:177146 Methods of analysis using
electrorotation of microparticle complexes. Parton, Adrian; Pethig,
Ronald; Burt, Julian (Scientific Generics Ltd., UK). PCT Int. Appl. WO
9316383 A1 19930819, 40 pp. DESIGNATED STATES: W: AU, CA, JP, KR, NZ,
US; RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE.
(English). CODEN: PIXXD2. APPLICATION: WO 1993-GB241 19930205.
PRIORITY: GB 1992-2705 19920208; GB 1992-8235 19920414; GB 1992-12178
19920609; GB 1992-23795 19921113.

AB A method of anal. comprises forming complexes between microparticles
(e.g. plastic beads), a linking moiety (e.g. an antibody) attached to the
microparticle, and a target (e.g. a microorganism) and observing the
electrorotation properties of the complex. Electrorotation is produced

by applying a rotating elec. field in a plane transverse to the direction of
observation. The differing electrorotation properties of the
microparticles coated with antibody alone and the complexes are visually
observable and, in suitable cases, discrimination is possible between
complexes contg. live target microorganisms and those contg. dead
microorganisms. The target may be bound to a labeling moiety (e.g. a

gold or magnetic particle) to enhance change in electrorotation properties
produced on complex formation. A wide range of **target
species** are detectable, including nucleic acids and proteins. The
method of the invention was used e.g. to distinguish between viable and
nonviable *Escherichia coli*, to det. biotin, and to
det. PCR product.

L30 ANSWER 13 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1994-007523 [01] WPIDS
CR 1987-079619 [11]; 1987-221264 [31]; 1989-061176 [08]; 1993-219585
[27]; 1996-139689 [14]; 1996-340868 [20]

AB WO 9325665 A UPAB: 19990908
A recombinant herpesvirus of turkeys (HVT) (I) comprises a foreign gene
inserted within their genomic cDNA (GD) of HVT. The foreign gene: (a) is
inserted with the unique *StuI* site in the US2 gene coding region of HVT
GD; and (b) is capable of being expressed in a host cell infected with
HVT.

The foreign gene encodes a polypeptide pref. *E.coli*
beta-galactosidase and is pref. antigenic in an animal in which (I) is
introduced. The polypeptide is from MDV, NDV, infectious
laryngotracheitis

virus, infectious bronchitis virus, or infectious bursal disease virus.
(I) is pref. S-HVT-012, -045, -046, -047, -062, -048, -049, -050, -106
-051, -052, -066 and/or -096. The host cell is an ovian cell.

USE/ADVANTAGE - HVT is used as a viral section for vaccination of
birds against disease, (e.g. MDV which is the causative agent of MD which
encompasses fowl paralysis, a common lymphoproliferative disease of
chickens). The group of HV comprise various pathogenic agents that infect
and cause disease in a number of **target species** e.g.
swine, cattle, chicken, horses, dogs and cats. Each HV is specific for

its

host species, but they are all related in the structure of their genomes, their mode of replication and to some extent in pathology they cause in the host animal and in the mechanism of the host immune response to virus infection.

Dwg.0/22

L30 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
1992:631744 Document No. 117:231744 Immunization using recombinant
TraT-LHRH

fusion proteins. Stewart, Andrew; Valentine, Janet; Tsonis, Con; Borchers, Clare; Russell-Jones, Greg; Headon, Dan; Worral, Margaret; Clifton, Gerard; McInerney, Bernie; Forage, Robert (Biotech Australia, Roseville, NSW 2069, Australia). Vaccines 92: Mod. Approaches New Vaccines Incl. Prev. AIDS [Annu. Meet.], 9th, 51-5. Editor(s): Brown, Fred. Cold Spring Harbor Lab. Press: Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y. (English) 1992. CODEN: 57WXAL.

AB A series of fusion proteins consisting of the bacterial outer membrane protein TraT and LH releasing hormone) inserted at defined positions within the peptide sequence were produced in **Escherichia coli**. When administered to mice, all of the animals responded to the immunogen, but only a few of the fusion proteins produced antibodies that bound to LHRH, indicating that the site of insertion within the carrier protein is crit. These anti-LHRH levels were sufficient to prevent pregnancy in most animals. Moreover, when multiple copies of

LHRH were inserted into TraT, there was an improvement in the LHRH-binding titers, esp. in dogs, the **target species** of the study. The data also demonstrate the utility of TraT as a carrier for foreign epitopes.

L30 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
1993:422470 Document No. 119:22470 Dioxin and furan concentrations in Puget Sound crabs. Puget Sound Estuary Program. (PTI Environmental Services, Bellevue, WA, USA). Report, EPA/910/9-91/040; Order No. PB92-132786, 89 pp. Avail. NTIS From: Gov. Rep. Announce. Index (U. S.) 1992, 92(7), Abstr. No. 217,030 (English) 1991.

AB Dioxin and furan concns. were measured in crabs collected from eleven areas of potential chem. contamination and one ref. area in Puget Sound in

were the spring of 1991. While recreationally harvestable Dungeness crabs

the **target species**, red rock and graceful crabs were also analyzed because they were the only species which could be collected in some areas. Both crab muscle and hepatopancreatic tissues were analyzed for the presence of dioxins and furans. The results of these analyses were evaluated using EPA's human health risk assessment guidance.

While dioxins and furans were present in low concns. in all samples, it appears that only the very heavy consumer of crab muscle and hepatopancreas would see a very sizeable increase in the risk of developing **cancer** from these chems.

L30 ANSWER 16 OF 18 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 4
92128472 Document Number: 92128472. Oncogenes and radiation carcinogenesis. Garte S J; Burns F J. (Department of Environmental Medicine, New York University Medical Center, NY 10016..) ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES,

(1991 Jun) 93 45-9. Ref: 49. Journal code: EI0. ISSN: 0091-6765. Pub. country: United States. Language: English.

AB Current research indicates a role for several oncogenes in radiation-induced carcinogenesis in vivo and cell transformation in vitro.

Certain oncogenes are probably also involved in some cases of human **cancer** caused by exposure to nonionizing radiation and may play a mechanistic role in the phenomenon of radioresistance seen in later stages

of tumor progression. The mechanisms of oncogene activation seen in radiation-induced tumors include point mutations, gene amplification, and changes in gene expression. Genetic factors associated with **target species**, strain, and tissue type play an important role in determining the specific nature of oncogene activation by radiation exposure. Using the rat skin as a model for **cancer** induction by ionizing radiation, we found concurrent activation of K-ras and c-myc oncogenes in end-stage tumors. Amplification of the myc gene proved to occur during a late stage of tumor progression and is not an early initiating event resulting from the direct action of radiation on target cells. The importance of tissue specificity, tumor cell heterogeneity,

and

physical characteristics of the radiation exposure are discussed.

L30 ANSWER 17 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD

AN 1989-317635 [44] WPIDS

CR 1995-124599 [17]

AB EP 339783 A UPAB: 19950602

A nucleic acid fragment is claimed capable of hybridising, under predetd. stringency conditions, to rRNA or DNA of *Yersinia enterocolitica* (YE) and not to rRNA or DNA of non-YE.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The nucleic acid fragment is used to prepare probes for rapid, sensitive and specific detection of YE in assays which are applicable to environmental, food and clinical samples.

ABEQ US 5370992 A UPAB: 19950126

Nucleic acid probe hybridizes to the *Yersinia enterocolitica* target nucleic acid 5'-CCAAUAAACUUA-UACGUUGUUGG-3' or its complement, but not to rRNA or DNA of non-Y, enterocolitica.

Probe comprises 5'-CAATCCAACAACGTATTAAGTTA-TTGGCCT-3' or 5'-CGTCAATCCAACAACGTATTAAGTT-ATTGGCCTTCC-3'.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For detecting *Y. enterocolitica* in food or other sample. Can distinguish **target species** from closely-related *Y. intermedia* without cumbersome and time-consuming tests. Dwg.0/0

ABEQ EP 339783 B UPAB: 19960227

A nucleic acid fragment capable of hybridising, under predetermined stringency conditions, to an rRNA sequence, or to DNA encoding said rRNA, present in *Yersinia enterocolitica* and not to rRNA or DNA encoding said rRNA of non-*Yersinia enterocolitica*, the rRNA *Yersinia enterocolitica* sequence comprising (using the *E. coli* numbering convention) the 455 to 477 16S rRNA region. Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5593831 A UPAB: 19970228

A nucleic acid probe which hybridizes to the *Yersinia enterocolitica* target nucleic acid 5'-CCAAUAAACUUAUACGUUGUUGG-3', or the complement of the target nucleic acid, following incubation at 60 deg.C., for 14-16 hours in a hybridization solution containing 0.9M NaCl, 0.12M Tris-HCl,

pH

7.8, 6 mM EDTA, 0.1M KPO₄, 0.1% SDS, 0.1% pyrophosphate, 0.002% ficoll, 0.02% BSA, and 0.002% polyvinylpyrrolidone, followed by three, 15 minutes post-hybridization washes at 60 deg.C. in a solution containing 0.03M NaCl, 0.004M Tris-HCl, pH 7.8, 0.02 mM EDTA and 0.1% SDS, and which does not hybridize to rRNA or DNA of non-*Yersinia enterocolitica* species selected from the group consisting of *Yersinia kristensenii* (ATCC 55832); *Yersinia kristensenii* (ATCC 55830); *Yersinia fredericksonii* (ATCC 55829); *Yersinia ruckeri* (ATCC 55831); and *Yersinia pseudotuberculosis* (ATCC 55833), under otherwise identical hybridization conditions.

Dwg.0/0

L30 ANSWER 18 OF 18 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 2000-016019 [02] WPIDS
AB GB 2338301 A UPAB: 20000112
NOVELTY - A method (I) for detecting nucleic acids using novel primers
and

an integrated signaling system, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(i) a method (I) for the detection of target nucleic acids,
comprises
contacting the template nucleic acids in a sample with a signaling system and a tailed nucleic acid primer (which has a template binding region (TempBR) and a tail comprising a linker and target binding region (TargBR)) in the presence of nucleotide triphosphates and a polymerizing agent (so that the TempBR of the primer hybridizes to complementary sequences in the template nucleic acid and is extended to form an extension product) and separating the extension product from the template so that the TargBR in the tail of the primer hybridizes to a sequence in the primary extension product corresponding to the target nucleic acid (any target specific hybridization causes a detectable change in the signaling system so that the presence or absence of the target nucleic acid is detected by reference to the presence or absence of a detectable change in the signaling system);

(ii) a diagnostic primer (II) for use in (I), which comprises:

(1) a TempBR; and

(2) a tail comprising a linker and a TargBR which hybridizes to a complementary sequence in an extension product of the primer
corresponding

to the target nucleic acid (the complementary sequence is less than 200 base pairs from the TempBR); and

(iii) a kit comprising (II), packaging and instructions for use.

USE - (I) may be used for the detection of variations genomic DNA samples (e.g. from humans, animals and plants). It is particularly useful for detecting inherited diseases (by detecting abnormalities in DNA from patients) and microbial infections (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Hepatitis C viruses or bacterial infections of food).

ADVANTAGE - (I) provides high levels of sequence specificity, detection sensitivity and high rates of signal appearance. Only a single detector/primer species is required (improving simplicity and allowing enhanced specificity based on the ready availability of a target binding region (TargBR) for hybridization with the primer extension product). The newly synthesized primer extension product is the **target species** so the output signal obtained is directly related to the amount of extended primer. (I) is not dependent on additional hybridization events or enzymatic steps (such as in TaqMan cleavage (see US5210015 and US5487972)). Intra- and inter-strand competition for the probe site is limited so the probe design is simplified and probes which fail to bind under standard assay conditions in separate probe formats

may

function in (I). Additionally, homogenous assay formats may be derived from (I). Finally, as the interaction is unimolecular, the signal

reaction

is very rapid, permitting increased cycling rates.

Dwg.0/21

L31 1 FILE MEDLINE
L32 0 FILE CAPLUS

L33 1 FILE BIOSIS
L34 1 FILE EMBASE
L35 0 FILE WPIDS
L36 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L37 3 L21 AND ((PLASMODIUM OR P) (W) (VIVAX OR FALCIPAR? OR MALARIA?
OR
OVAL?) OR TREPONEMA PALLID? OR DERATOPHYTE OR HELICOBACTER OR
ASCAR? LUMBRICOIDE?)

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L37

L38 1 DUP REM L37 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L38 ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
91314844 Document Number: 91314844. Comparative susceptibility of
anopheline

mosquitoes to **Plasmodium falciparum** in Rondonia,
Brazil. Klein T A; Lima J B; Tada M S. (US Army Medical Research
Unit-Brazil, American Consulate-Rio, APO Miami, Florida..) AMERICAN
JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, (1991 Jun) 44 (6) 598-603.
Journal code: 3ZQ. ISSN: 0002-9637. Pub. country: United States.

Language:

English.

AB Five anopheline species, *Anopheles deaneorum*, *An. albitarsis*, *An.*
triannulatus, *An. oswaldoi*, and *An. mediopunctatus* were compared to *An.*
darlingi for susceptibility to infection by **P.**
falciparum in Costa Marques, Rondonia, Brazil. Laboratory reared
F1 *An. darlingi* and anopheline **test species** were
allowed to feed at the same time on *falciparum* malaria patients who had
gametocytes in their blood, and who had not yet been treated with
quinine.

Mosquitoes were dissected and examined for oocysts on day 9, and for
sporozoites on days 16-20 after feeding. *Anopheles mediopunctatus* had
higher mean numbers of oocysts and oocyst positive rates than *An.*
darlingi. The oocyst positive rate and the mean number of oocysts in *An.*
deaneorum and *An. darlingi* were similar. *Anopheles triannulatus* and *An.*
oswaldoi had fewer oocysts than *An. darlingi*. The salivary gland
sporozoite infection rate was similar for *An. mediopunctatus* and *An.*
deaneorum and much lower for *An. triannulatus* and *An. oswaldoi* when
compared to *An. darlingi*. *Anopheles albitarsis* developed oocysts, but
sporozoites did not invade the salivary glands. In relative levels of
susceptibility to **P. falciparum**, *An. darlingi* was
equal to *An. mediopunctatus* which was greater than *An. deaneorum*, which
was greater than *An. triannulatus*, which was greater than *An. oswaldoi*.

'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE

L39 0 FILE MEDLINE
L40 0 FILE CAPLUS
L41 1 FILE BIOSIS
'IN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L42 0 FILE EMBASE
L43 1 FILE WPIDS
L44 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L45 2 SORENSEN J?/AU,IN AND (L7 OR L14 OR L21)

=> dup rem l45

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L45

L46 1 DUP REM L45 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d cbib abs

L46 ANSWER 1 OF 1 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
1999:76025 Document No.: PREV199900076025. Deleteriously affecting members of
a **target species** by exposure to a component of
symbiont or food source of an **adoiner species** that is
symbiotic with the **target species**. Sorensen, J.
O.. Cayman Kai, Cayman Islands. ASSIGNEE: UNIVERSAL VENTURES. Patent
Info.: US 5843698 Dec. 1, 1998. Official Gazette of the United States
Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Dec. 1, 1998) Vol. 1217, No. 1, pp.
478. ISSN: 0098-1133. Language: English.

=> s test and target and adjoiner

L47 0 FILE MEDLINE
L48 0 FILE CAPLUS
L49 0 FILE BIOSIS
L50 0 FILE EMBASE
L51 1 FILE WPIDS
L52 0 FILE JICST-EPLUS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L53 1 TEST AND TARGET AND ADJOINER

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L53 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1999-094395 [08] WPIDS
DNC C1999-027595
TI Identifying components of members of **test** species that
deleteriously affect members of a **target** species - by exposure
to a component of a symbiont or food source of an **adoiner**
species which is symbiotic with the **target** species.
DC B04 D13 D16
IN SORENSEN, J O
PA (UVVE-N) UNIVERSAL VENTURES
CYC 1
PI US 5843698 A 19981201 (199908)* 10p C12Q001-02
ADT US 5843698 A US 1997-846670 19970430
PRAI US 1997-846670 19970430
IC ICM C12Q001-02
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